NINETY FOURTH YEAR.

ST. LOUIS, MO., SUNDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1901.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

AN HISTORIC CHRISTMAS VICTORY CELEBRATION AS OBSERVED IN TRENTON

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

Rollicking Germans and Loyal Britons Held the Town and Made Merry While Washington Led the Ragged Continental Soldiers to a Great Triumph - Capture of Hessian Stronghold Most Yaluable Gift Ever Offered to the Nation-Dangers of Crossing a River of Ice.

Christmas Day in the city of Trenton, N. J., should be a memorable one this year, for 1901 marks the one hundred and twentyfifth anniversary of Washington's crossing the Delaware and of his subsequent victor; over the Hessians holding Trenton. Decem 25 falls on the same day of the week this year as it did then, so the date is

In every sense an anniversary. Rollicking Germans and loyal Britons held the town and made merry on that first Christmas Day, while the Continental soldiers, in their tattered uniforms, suffered on the opposite shore from cold and hunger The attack upon the village was planned on Christmas Eve, although for some time previous the leader of the Continental troops had been busy with charts and maps tend-Ing to this end.

had been busy with charts and maps tending to this end.

General Washington on the evening of December 21 rode over to the headquarters of Major General Greene, and here the final council of war was held. The scheme was to cross over in three different places—one division, under Cadwalader, to attack Bordentown; a second to cross Trenton ferry and if possible close all avenues of escape for Rahl's troops, and the third division, under General Washington, to make direct attack upon the garrison at Trenton.

Heliday Chosen for Trip.

The night of Christmas was chosen for the crossing of the Delaware River with very good reason. All were familiar with the much-honored observance by the Germans and relied greatly on the expectation that a too free use of intoxicants might to some extent disable the effective force of the enemy and make the watch dull.

The cold had been intense ever since December 20, and the Delaware River was full of floating cakes of ice. The current was swift and dangerous and the evening shadows commenced to lengthen the troops came down to the river. General Washington, who was on horseback, eagerly watched the boats as they pushed off, and cheerily wished each vanishing craft full of buff coats a merry Christmas.

Jagged ace hemmed the boats in on both rides and greatly impeded their progress. A severe storm of mingled show and had blown about by a stiff northeaster set in drenching the solders and artillary could be

drenching the soldiers and chilling them to the bone.

It was only with the greatest care and labor that the horses and artillery could be reried. Had not Colonel John Glover's regirect of seafaring men from Marblehead, Mast., lent skillful assistance the expedition, no doubt, would have failed.

Buttiling With the Icc.

These sailors and fishermen, armed with gons, clad in blue round jackets and trousers with large leather buttons attached, were then, as they had been in New York It rhor early on the morning of August 20, when the retreat was made from Long Ishand, the men on whom all relied to see the army safety landed.

Soup after Siephen's brigade had reached the left bank of the river and had formed a chain of sentries around the landing place. Washington, with his Lieutenants, crossed to the New Jersey shore. All the officers were at the outset gloomy, depressed by the cold and storm, and seeing very little chance of future glory. Seeing this, General Washington broke through his customary reserve and induced in a little pleasantry at the expense of Colonel Knox, asking him what part of the spoils he intended seroding as a Christmas present to a certain maiden of strong British sontiments, for whom the gallant Colonel had shown a marked admiration.

This little plece of ronsense, coming as it

ation.

This little piece of nonsense, coming as it did when everything was tinged with a somber hue, scattered the gloom of the officers, setding their thoughts flying to their own sweethearts and bringing visions of a warm welcome awaiting them when they returned after the capture of Trenton.

It was expected that before midnight the force would be over the river—not a thousand feet wide at the crossing—but for nine weary hours they struggled resolutely with

weary hours they struggled resolutely with the floating ice cakes, and it was 3 o'clock before the last man reached the other shore. Then commenced the weary tramp in the cold and sleet. Instructions had been given to the men to march quietly, keep good order and bear in mind the password, "Vic-tery or Death!"

It was a cold and cheerless morning. The slippery condition of the road retarded progress very much, and the want of proper clothing made the condition of the men pitiable indeed.

and through forests of hickory and black oak on the river road, they came to Birmingham, four miles from the landing place. There, without dismounting from his sorrel horse, General Washington stopped for a moment and partook of the hospitality of Benjamin Moore, while the column halted for a hasty meal. When the order to march was given a large number of the soldlers were found asleep by the roadside, and it Three Velleys Were Fired. and through forests of hickory and black oak on the river road, they came to Birmingham, four miles from the landing place. There, without dismounting from his sorrel horse, General Washington stopped for a moment and partook of the hospitality of Benjamin Moore, while the column halted for a hasty meal. When the order to march was given a large number of the soldjers were found asleep by the roadside, and it was with difficulty that they were roused. The column was now broken line two divisions, which marched toward Trenton in different directions. The distance thittier by either route was about equal, being between four and five miles, with, perhaps, a little advantage for General Sullivan's division on the river road.

Three Volleys Were Fired.

The Continentals fired three times, but Lieutenant Wiederhold, thinking that they were still too far away, waited until they were nearer, and then gave them a volley. The pickets then began to retire, not by the road, but across the fields toward Coionel Rahl's quarters. They had not gone far be-

ing was going on between the two divisions under Generals Greene and Sullivan and the Hessians, General Washington and his staff were engaged with Colonel Rahl, who had been fast asleep when the enemy entered the town, and who, not being awakened by the firing, had to be aroused and routed out of bed by Lieutenant Piel.

Surrounded by his staff and by his escort, the Philadelphia troop of Light Horse, General Washington took his position on the high ground on what is now Princeton avenue, opposite Fountain avenue. Here he was able to overlook, the town and direct the movements of his troops. There is a tradition that at this spot a bullet struck his horse and so disabled it that another had to be procured.

The battallon of the Rahl regiment which

horse and so disabled it that another had to be procured.

The battalion of the Rahl regiment, which had advanced up King street as far as the little bridge, where the Hessians' cannon was being fired, delivered two volleys at the Americans.

The continentals were pressing in on every side. Shots were being fired from houses and cellars, and from behind fences and trees, and it was hard to bring the confused Hessian battallons up to the work. General Sullivan's division was rapidly taking possession of the southern part of the town.

While Rahl and his troops were engaged with Sullivan Colonel Mawhood attacked the main body. In the midst of the sharp firing he discovered the commanding form of Washington passing from column to column, and bringing order out of confusion. He immediately ceased pursuit, and drawing up his artillery attempted to charge and take Moulder's battery. The effort was valu.

Being dreadfully galled by the grape shot of the patriots, and perceiving Hitchcock's



THE OLD FERRY-HOUSE.

When each column had proceeded about one-half of the required distance the first signs of daylight began to appear, and the plan of a surprise in the darkness was necessarily abandoned. To retreat at this late hour would be to draw upon them the Hestian force in strength, and General Waynington ever and anon called to his men. "Press on! Press on, boys!"

Element Washington's Words.
On the Scotch road General Greene's di-

On the Scotch road General Greene's di-vision was joined by Captain Washington's company, which had been enlarged by pick-ing up men approaching or coming from the village, and the column then entered the Pennington road, about a mile beyond the village. As soon as the town was seen it is said that General Washington waved his sword and exclaimed; "There, my brave fellows, are the enemy of your country! Remember, now, what you are to fight for!"
The advance party of the Americans came in sight of the Hessian pickets on the Pennington road at about 7:15. This post was at the house of Richard Howell and his son Arthur, both coopers by trade. The Germans called it an alarm house, and when the guard occupied the building it was their custom to stack their arms at the door and leave a few sentinels in charge of them.

them.
This night post had evidently been withdrawn and the day posts had reported all quiet to Lieutenant Wiederhold. He had

fore they observed an American battalion and three regiments coming in on their right and cutting them off. Lieutenant Wiederhold and his men placed themselves immediately on Von Altenbockum's lightwing and prepared to make a stand. They had barely time to fire a volley before they were nearly surrounded and were obliged to retreat very hurriedly.

General Greene's division forced the upper picket station, and three minutes later General Sullivan's troops, which had previously made a brief halt at the cross roads leading to Howell's Ferry, for the purpose of allowing the division on the upper road to gain time, struck the outer picket, comisting of one officer and fifty men, at "The Hermitage," just on the outskirts of Trenton.

Germans Became Frightened.

Like General Greene, General Sullivan and his men corried ell before them the startled

and unprepared Germans fighting well and desperately, but in a most disorganized manner. The object of the lower picket which Sullivan's division attacked was to communicate with Colonel Rahl. This officer, had he been attending to his duty, instead of enjoying a Christimas frolic, would have learned of the enemy's approach long before he did, and possibly Washington and his men would not have secured their Christmas present.

As the Hessians fell back into the town they fired from every point of shelter, but were quickly driven in. While this skirmish-

and another Continental regiment advancregime from behind the American column,
Mawhood wheeled and retreated toward the
high ground in the rear, leaving his artiliery upon the field. This the Americans
were unable to carry off on account of a
want of horses.

The action continued only about fifteen
minutes, but it was very severe. Washington was exposed to the hottest fire,
while encouraging the militable by olice and
example. General Mercer dismounted after
the first fire, the gray horse he was riding
having been disabled, and while on foot,
endeavoring to raily his broken troops, he
was felled to the ground by a blow from a
musket, dealt by a British soldier.

When his rank was discovered the enemy,
believing it to be Washington, raised an
exultant shout and cried:

"The rebel General is taken!"

Several rushed to the spot, exclaiming,
"Call for quarrer you — rebel!"

Several rushed to the spot, exclaiming, "Call for quarter, you — rebel!"
"I am no rebel." cried Mercer indignantly, while half a dozen bayonets were at his breast. Instead of calling for quarter, he determined to die fighting. He struck several blows with his sword, when they bayoneted him and left him for dead.

The loss of the Americans in this engagement was about thirty, but it was on the whole a glorious victory, and Washington and his men presented to the country the most valuable Christmas gift ever offered to the land of the free.

BARTHOLDI'S NEW GAUL IN BRONZE.

Latest Work of French Sculptor Who Designed Goddess of Liberty.

WARRIOR TWENTY FEET HIGH.

Statue Will Soon Be Taken From Paris to Cleremont in an Automobile.

SPECIAL BY CABLE. Paris, Dec. 21.-Bartholdi. the famous French sculptor, designer of the statue of Liberty Enlightening the World, in New questrian bronze statue of Vercincetorix, a famous chief of the Gauls in the contests with the Romans. This statue is twenty feet high and shows the ancient warrior.

feet high and shows the ancient warrior, wearing helmet and brandishing a sword, mounted on a leaping norse, as if dashing swiftly toward the advancing enemy. The horse has all four feet off the earth and is supported by a column underneath the middle of the body. There is great animation and vigor in the group.

The statue being completed a few days ago, it was placed on a great automobile and drawn through the streets of this city to the front of the automobile exhibition now going on. There it will stand until the show is closed, when it is to be carried on its automobile to the city of Clermont-Ferrand, where it will be placed permanently.

nently.

It was at Clermont that the Gauls made their best stand against the Roman invaders, and there Vercingetorix won fame. The trip to Clermont will be watched with great interest by automobilists. Clermont is 20 miles south by east from Paris, and it is calculated that the journey will occupy at least five days. The automobile intrusted with the task is of 25-horse power.

Bartholdi had at first intended to make the statue eighty feet high and place it on a great rock overlooking the city, but the subscriptions did not come up to the expectations of the promoters, and the size was reduced. The statue will stand in one of the city streets.

ABYSSINIA AND ITS ARMY.

King Menelik's Soldiers-The Manner of Their Behavior and Dress.

with natives. He was charged with one or two presents from King Edward VII, to the Em-peror Menelik, and his chief mission was, in co-operation with Major Hanburg-Tracy, to see that Menelik's army acted in intelligent con-cert with the British Camel Corps under Colonel

One fine morning in the spring of this year I stood with Major Hanbury-Tracy on a grassy slope in Abyssinia, five miles out of Harrar, to watch the approach of Ras Makonnen and his army into the town.

The day was just breaking, and across a purple mist that lay in the valley below us, like a dividing line, I could see on the opposite slopes numberless moving specks of site alopes numberless moving specks of white. As the sun rose higher, its dassling rays seemed to bridge the distance, and the specks three miles away became a vast, restless camp of human beings.

All about us, and stretching far along the road back to Harrar, were throngs of natives rushing excitedly to meet the ap-

to be a mile in length—and began its march toward us. First to arrive was a group of girls, half clad and wild, chanting songs giris, nair ciad and wild, chanting songs that never had a tune. Then came a troop of sixty horsemen, who, heedless of the throng, pushed their way hither and thither, dashing in and out over ground that would have made even the most reck-

less hunter pause.

A Mad Rush. For one brief instant it seemed as if we

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would be stampeded by their mad onward rush, but with marvelous skill they swerved in time, passing so close that we could see every detail of their strange, fantastic garb. Bare of head and feet, and fierce of face, with breeches made of cotton cloth that fitted tight about the ankles, but grew looser at the thighs, and their bodies swathed in gay silk blouses, over which hung lackets made of lions' skins, they made a wondrous picture.

The very horses they bestrode, finely bred animals, with gorgeous trappings, appeared to realize and to rejoice in the fine show it y made as they flew past, urged at too specified and of all the rules of cautious horsemanship, hurled darts at one another with startlingly unerring alm, each man warding off the missiles that came his way by catching them on the raw-hide, silver-embossed shield which he carried.

By now the sun was high in the sky, and, as though to complete the bizarre picture, there rose a fleeting cloud that rolled along between us, and the light, and threw a portentous shadow, scurrying down the distant hills and over all the snakelike army, until, passing over our heads, it sped on to point the way to some far goal beyond.

Men of Importance.

mules laden with elephant and rhinoceros tunks, and after these some 20 men, evidently of much importance; for, borne in front of such, were long poles from the tops of which dangled elephants' tails and shaggy fragments of lions' manes, denoting in each man's case the animals he had killed. About the foreheads of these men were bound bands of red and yellow silk, indicating other and more distinguished deeds, and all were shouting and singing ballads of their own prowess.

A little space and there appeared a kindly, placid, benignaant-looking man of fine
intellectual face and dignified bearing, but
thin and worn. His coat was of plain black
velvet, beneath which shone a scarlet shirt,
with nether garments of the customary
cool and spotlers white. A beaver hat, also
black, completed the costume.

No one could doubt who was the central
figure of all this pageant, as, fianked on
either side by patriarchal chiefs, and followed by a swarm of courtiers, he rode as
one whose very presence meant some mys-

ese guard, under Comte Guibourgere, who has so patiently and successfully trained them, and soon afterwards our own Somait escort, who smartly presented arms.

On either side of the broad, grassy road long lines of soldiers extended as far as the town gates, where, on a square of bright in turf, was spread a carpet. Here the Ras was met by the chiefs of the priesthood, with whom he spent five minutes in conversation, afterwards remounting and parsing on, still between long lines of Abysainfan warriors, who, with broad, red bands around their waists, and with gay pennons placed at intervals down their line, guarded the path of his approach, and bowed to the ground as he passed.

TWELVE MONTH CLOCK

Timepiece Will Require Winding but Once a Year. CEPUBLIC SPECIAL

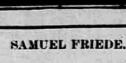
motion, but it has not stopped once, and keeps perfect time.

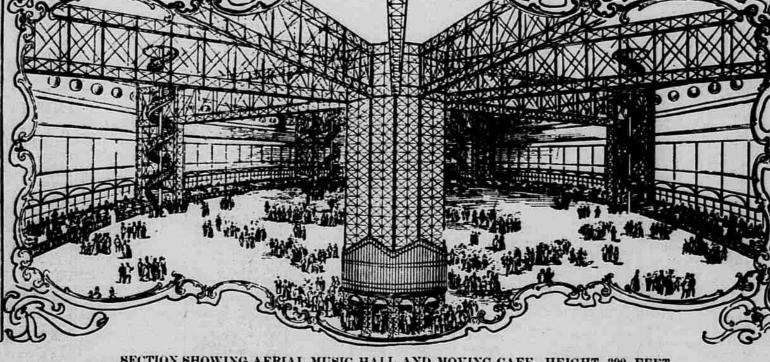
The movement is said to contain but one heavy spring. which is placed within a drum or barrel. This drum is equipped on

wining. 31. Vauthier is said to be the cone to secure the desired result. The protection of the new enterprise say that cof the strong points of the new cock is the can be manufactured for a low price a will cost no more than clocks that will ronly twenty-four hours.

STATISTICS VERIFY THE CLAIM THAT THIS STRUCTURE WILL BE THE LARGEST IN THE S LARGE AS THE CONGRESSIO CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON SPACE ENOUGH WOULD BE LEFT IN THE INTERIOR TO CONTAIN A BUILDING ALMOST AWORLD-IF BUILT OVER THE NAL LIBRARY.







SECTION SHOWING AERIAL MUSIC HALL AND MOVING CAFE, HEIGHT 390 FEET.



ALBERT BORDEN.

WRITTEN FOR THE SUNEAT REPUBLIC. dern sky-scrapers are dwarfed by comwn as the Friede Aerial Globe, which fill be one of the attractions at the St.

tes verify the claim that this structure will be the largest in the world. Towering upon its pedestal to a height of 700 | fall, by twenty-one feet, to reach the top of feet, it will measure 1,200 feet in circumferthe flagstaff on the Friede Globe. at the base and 1,000 feet around the dobe proper. It will accommodate 20,000 arraons at one time.

es, however, fall to convey a true hich was designed by a St. Louis man, muci M. Friede.

f built over the dome and main building the National Capitol at Washington, are would still be left in the interior of abe more than sufficient for the mag-at new Congressional Library.

top of each other to reach the observatory tower which crowns the colossal structure Place the Washington Monument, 555 fee high, on top of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, 214 feet, in New York. The Washington Monument is the highest structure in the world, except the Eiffel Tower, but with the height of the hotel added it would still

the flagstaff on the Friede Globe. The tallest building in Chicago is the Maheight two and two-third times by the ad-dition of thirty-three stories to the twenty it already has, it would equal the Friede Globe in that respect. The twenty-six-story St. Paul building, in New York City, 308 feet high, would have to be run up to fity-start, stories.

fifty-eight stories.

A man stepping from the statue of Benjamin Frankin, on top of the Philadelphia City Hall, 567 feet above the ground, into the Friede Globe, would have to climb the winding stairways for a distance equal to

story office building to reach the top.
This is the age of steel. The Friede Aerial
Globe will represent the extreme possibilties of steel structural work. Originality of

Globe will represent the extreme possibilities of steel structural work. Originality of conception is united with strength and simplicity in construction. The dream of the designer, before the first step could be undertaken, was subjected to the cold scrutiny of scientific investigation, and the massive plans have "worked out" to the last bolt. According to the figures of Albert Borden, the chief engineer, 14,000 car loads of steel and other material will be required for the structure. For the foundations, which cover a space somewhat larger than an ordinary city block, concrete to a depth of over twenty feet, requiring 55,000 barrels of cement, is included among the specifications. The Friede Aerial Globe will bear the same relation to the Louisiana Purchase Centennial Exposition that the Eiffel Tower did to the Paris Exposition of 1890, and the Ferris Wheel to the Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893. The Eiffel Tower cost \$1,500,000 and the Ferris Wheel about \$00,000. The cost of the Friede Globe will be more than \$1,500,000. Its capacity will be six

that from the basement to roof in a fifteen- I times that of the Eiffel Tower and ten times that of the Ferris Wheel.

In practical usage the globe will be a collection of amusements in midair, containing provision for every form of popular diversion from grand opera to vaudeville and from pipe organ concerts to a three-ring cir-cus. Being of permanent construction and the finest materials throughout, it is to re-main after the Fair, supplying the city's

needs in the summer-amusement line for years to come. years to come.

The globe proper, measuring 350 feet in diameter, will be mounted upon a pedestail of steel pillars, rising to a height of 250 feet and slightly inclined inward. The eight legs upon which the pedestal rests are firmily planted in the concrete foundation.

At a height of 110 feet, supported by the framework of the pedestal, the first of the amusment features, called the Aerial Suspended Roof Garden is located. This space, octagonal in shape and 1.000 feet in circumference, is intended to accommodate 8.000 to 10,000 people, who will find diversion in the restaurants and theaters located there. One of the rectaurants will serve German and the other American menus exclusively.

In one of the theaters an extravaganza, "1863," showing events connected with the history of the Louisiana Purchase, will be produced. The other theater will be used for light vaudeville or concerts on the con

for light vaudeville or concerts on the continuous plan.

Next above, is the Aerial Coliseum, 314 feet from the ground, with a seating capacity for 10,000 people and a promenade 20 feet wide around the top of the seats. The windows of this promenade will be equipped with telescopes, through which the Exposition grounds can be studied in detail.

In the Coliseum proper will be a large circular floor space, 600 feet in circumference and fifty feet wide, with a racing track around the extreme end and three circus rings, one on each side of the elevator shafts, large enough to accommodate any two of the present traveling circus companies at the same time.

Under the Coliseum seats will be a space fifty feet wide and 300 feet around, where caged animals will be exhibited.

The next upward trip brings the visitor to the very center of the globe, 300 feet above the ground, where is located the lar-

gest music hall in the world, measuring 359 feet in diameter and fifty-four feet from floor to ceiling. Here concerts by the most famous military bends of this country and Europe and the leading symphony orchestras will be given. A grand pipe organ will be built around the elevator shafts, and here each Sunday during the Fair sacred concerts will be given free of charge.

Around the globe at this elevation will be I

trans will be given. A grand pipe organ will be built around the elevator shafts, and here each Sunday during the Fair sacred concerts will be given free of charge.

Around the globe at this elevation will be one of the most attractive features of the entire structure, the aerial moving cafe, ten feet wide and 1,000 feet in circumference, where patrons can sit at refreshment tables and view the exposition grounds and country for thirty miles while slowly moving around the globe at a height of nearly 40 feet above the ground.

This entire hall will be inclosed with barred openings, to enable the visitor to view the panoramic scene spread out below, including, not only the whole of St. Louis County, but East St. Louis, Belleville, Collinsville, Edwardsville, Alton, St. Charles and other towns, together with the confluence of the illinois, Missouri and Mississipp. Rivers.

Above the music hall and moving a height of 444 feet, will be the large garden in the world, from the floor of

from foundation to roof.

Four great electric searchights from the top of the globe, which luminated throughout with we electric lights. Construction work progress, and, according to English, will be finished by lay 1, 1 St. Louis will throw ones her